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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): LUDWIG INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH [CH/GB]; St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Norfolk Place, Pad- dington, London W2 1PG (GB).		
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : GOODEARL, Andrew, David, John [GB/GB]; 45 Blacketts Wood Drive, Chorl- eywood, Hertfordshire WD3 5PY (GB). STROOBANT, Paul [GB/GB]; 52A Cecile Park, Crouch End, London N8 9AS (GB). WATERFIELD, Michael, Derek [GB/ GB]; Chantemerle, Speen Lane, Speen, Newbury, Berk- shire RG13 1RN (GB).		<b>Published</b> With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: SCHWANN CELL MITOGENIC FACTOR, ITS PREPARATION AND USE

(57) Abstract

The invention provides a new Schwann cell-mitogenic factor of molecular weight about 43 to 45 kilodaltons, when isolated by SDS-PAGE. The invention provides therapeutic formulation comprising the new factor, and the use of the factor and the said formulations in treating conditions which involve a factor-sensitive or factor-responsive cell type.

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Schwann Cell Mitogenic Factor, Its Preparation and Use

This invention relates to a new polypeptide material found in vertebrate species, which polypeptide is a mitogenic growth factor, e.g. having activity on cultured Schwann cells. The invention is also concerned, inter alia, with a novel isolation process capable of producing the factor, and the therapeutic application of the factor. The invention further includes useful peptides characteristic of the factor.

The glial cells of vertebrates constitute the specialized connective tissue of the central and peripheral nervous systems. Important glial cells include Schwann cells which provide myelin sheathing around the axons of neurones, thereby forming individual nerve fibres. Schwann cells provide a sheath effect by forming concentric layers of membrane around adjacent neurone axons, twisting as they develop around the axons. These myelin sheaths are a susceptible element of many nerve fibres, and damage to Schwann cells, or failure in growth and development, can be associated with significant demyelination or nerve degeneration characteristic of a number of peripheral nervous system diseases and disorders. In the development of the nervous system, it has become apparent that cells require various factors to regulate their division and growth, and various such factors have been identified in recent years, including some found to have an effect on Schwann cell division or development.

Thus, Brockes et al., inter alia, in J. Neuroscience, 4 (1984), No 1, 75-83 describe a protein growth factor present in extracts from bovine brain and pituitary tissue, which was named Glial Growth Factor (GGF). This factor stimulated cultured rat Schwann cells to divide against a background medium containing ten percent foetal calf serum. The factor was also described as having a molecular weight

of 31,000 and as readily dimerizing. In *Meth. Enz.*, 147 (1987), 217-225, Brockes describes a Schwann cell-based assay for the factor, and emphasises that in purification of the factor the use of reversed-phase HPLC using trifluoroacetic acid as an ion pairing agent must be avoided if biological activity is to be retained.

The *J. Neuroscience* article of Brockes et al., *supra*, describes methods of purification of GGF to apparent homogeneity. In brief, one large-scale purification method described involves extraction of the lyophilized bovine anterior lobes and chromatography of material obtained thereby using NaCl gradient elution from CM-cellulose. Gel filtration is then carried out with an Ultrogel column, followed by elution from a phosphocellulose column, and finally, small-scale SDS gel electrophoresis. Alternatively, the CM-cellulose material was applied directly to a phosphocellulose column, fractions from the column were pooled and purified by preparative native gel electrophoresis, followed by a final SDS gel electrophoresis.

Brockes et al. observe that in previously reported gel filtration experiments (Brockes et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 255 (1980) 8374-8377), the major peak of growth factor activity was observed to migrate with a molecular weight of 56,000, whereas in the first of the above-described procedures activity was predominantly observed at molecular weight 31,000. It is reported that the GGF dimer is largely removed as a result of the gradient elution from CM-cellulose in this procedure.

In *PNAS*, 82 (1985), 3930-3934, Benveniste et al. describe a T lymphocyte-derived glial cell growth promoting factor. This factor, under reducing conditions, exhibits a change in apparent molecular weight on SDS gels.

5 In *Nature*, 348 (1990), 257-260, Kimura et al. describe a factor they term Schwannoma-derived growth factor (SDGF) obtained from a sciatic nerve sheath tumour. The authors state that SDGF does not stimulate the incorporation of tritium-labelled TdR into cultured Schwann cells under conditions where, in contrast, partially purified pituitary fraction containing GGF is active. SDGF has an apparent molecular weight of between 31,000 and 35,000.

10 10 In *J. Cell. Biol.*, 110 (1990), 1353-1360, Davis and Stroobant describe the screening of a number of candidate mitogens. Rat Schwann cells were used, the chosen candidate substances being examined for their ability to stimulate DNA synthesis in the Schwann cells in the present 15 of 10% FCS (foetal calf serum), with and without forskolin. One of the factors tested was GGF-carboxymethyl cellulose fraction (GGF-CM), which was mitogenic in the presence of FCS, with and without forskolin. The work revealed that in the presence of forskolin, inter alia, platelet derived 20 growth factor (PDGF) was a potent mitogen for Schwann cells, PDGF having previously been thought to have no effect on Schwann cells.

25 Holmes et al. *Science* (1992) 256: 1205 and Wen et al. *Cell* (1992) 69: 559 demonstrate that DNA sequences which encode proteins binding to a receptor (p185<sup>erbB2</sup>) are associated with several human tumors.

30 30 The p185<sup>erbB2</sup> protein is a 185 kilodalton membrane spanning protein with tyrosine kinase activity. The protein is encoded by the erbB2 proto-oncogene (Yarden and Ullrich *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 57: 443 (1988)). The erbB2 gene, also referred to as HER-2 (in human cells) and neu (in rat cells), is closely related to the receptor for epidermal 35 growth factor (EGF). Recent evidence indicates that proteins which interact with (and activate the kinase of) p185<sup>erbB2</sup> induce proliferation in the cells bearing p185<sup>erbB2</sup>

(Holmes et al. *Science* **256**: 1205 (1992); Dobashi et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **88**: 8582 (1991); Lupu et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **89**: 2287 (1992)). Furthermore, it is evident that the gene encoding p185<sup>erbB2</sup> binding proteins produces a number of variably-sized, differentially-spliced RNA transcripts that give rise to a series of proteins, which are of different lengths and contain some common peptide sequences and some unique peptide sequences. This is supported by the differentially-spliced RNA transcripts recoverable from human breast cancer (MDA-MB-231) (Holmes et al. *Science* **256**: 1205 (1992)). Further support derives from the wide range of proteins which act as ligands for the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor.

One aspect of the present invention is a new glial growth factor which is distinguished from known factors, including those mentioned above, and which is mitogenic for Schwann cells. The invention also encompasses processes for the preparation of this factor, and therapeutic applications of the factor.

Thus, an important aspect of the invention is a polypeptide factor having mitogenic activity stimulating the division of Schwann cells, exhibiting a molecular weight of from about 43 kD to about 45 kD when carrying native glycosylation, and including within its amino acid sequence any one or more of the following peptide sequences:

Lys-Ile-Ser-Lys-Pro-Asp-Leu-Lys-Pro-Phe-Thr-X-Glu-Val-X-  
(Lys)  
Leu-Leu-Gln-Ala-Gln-Gly-Val-Glu-Val-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ser  
Ala-Ser-Glu-Tyr-Ala-Phe-Phe-Glu-Gln-Thr-X-Arg-Glu  
Ala-Pro-Pro-Ser-Ala-Phe-Phe-Leu-Phe  
Tyr-Glu-Lys-Asp-Ile-Ala-Ala-Tyr-Lys  
Lys-Pro-Arg-Asp-Ser-Gln-Ala-Gln-Tyr-Ala-Ala-Glu-Lys  
Leu-Leu-Glu-Met-Ala-X-Glu-Val-Lys  
Ile-Lys-Gly-Glu-His-Pro-Gly-Leu-Ser-Ile-Gly-Asp-Val-Ala-

Lys

(Lys)-Leu-Ala-Thr-Gly-Ala-Val-Pro-Ala-Ser-Leu-Lys;  
or any one or more of the following peptide sequences:  
Lys-Ser-Glu-Leu-Arg-Ile-Ser-Lys  
5 Lys-Leu-Gly-Asn-Asp-Ser-Ala-Ser-Ala-Asn-Ile-Thr-Ile-Val  
Lys-Ala-Ser-Leu-Ala-Asp-Ser-Gly-Glu-Tyr-Met-X-Lys  
Lys-Trp-Phe-Lys  
Lys-Asp-Leu-Ser-Asn-Pro-Ser-Arg-Tyr-Leu-X-Lys

10 wherein X is an unassigned residue.

The novel peptide sequences set out in the above definition are also aspects of this invention in their own right. These sequences are useful, inter alia, as probe sources 15 for the polypeptide factor of the invention, for investigating, isolating or preparing such a factor (or corresponding gene sequences) from a range of different species, or preparing the factor by recombinant technology, and in the generation of corresponding antibodies, by 20 conventional technologies, preferably monoclonal antibodies, which are themselves useful investigative tools in relation to the present factor and are themselves candidate medicaments. Such antibodies are included within 25 this invention. The invention also includes an isolated glial cell mitogenic activity encoding gene sequence, or fragment thereof, obtainable by the use set out above for the novel peptide sequences of the invention.

30 A further aspect of the invention is a polypeptide having glial cell mitogenic activity and reactive with an antibody directed against any one of the above novel peptide sequences or a polypeptide comprising any such sequence.

35 In another respect, the invention provides a polypeptide factor which has, if obtained from bovine pituitary material, an observed molecular weight (when carrying native glycosylation), under non-reducing conditions, of

from about 43 kD to about 45 kD on SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis using the following molecular weight standards:

5	Lysozyme (hen egg white)	14,400
	Soybean trypsin inhibitor	21,500
	Carbonic anhydrase (bovine)	31,000
	Ovalbumin (hen egg white)	45,000
	Bovine serum albumin	66,200
10	Phosphorylase B (rabbit muscle)	97,400;

which factor has mitogenic activity stimulating the division of rat Schwann cells.

15 For convenience of description only, a factor of this invention will sometimes be referred to hereinafter as "GGF-III".

20 It will be appreciated that the molecular weight range limits quoted are not exact, but are subject to slight variation depending, inter alia, upon the source of the particular polypeptide factor. A variation of, say, about 10% would not, for example, be impossible for material from another source.

25 The invention includes any modifications or equivalents of a polypeptide factor of the invention which do not exhibit a significantly reduced activity. For example, modifications in which amino acid content or sequence is altered without substantially adversely affecting activity are included. By way of illustration only, in EP-A-109748 mutants of native proteins are disclosed in which the possibility of unwanted -S-S- bonding is avoided by replacing any cysteine in the native sequence not necessary 30 for biological activity with a neutral amino acid. The statements of effect and use contained herein are therefore 35 to be construed accordingly, with such uses and effects

employing a modified or equivalent factor as aforesaid being part of the invention.

5 The invention also includes a polypeptide or peptide of the invention for use as a p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor ligand. Additionally, the invention includes the use of a polypeptide or peptide of the invention as a p185<sup>erbB2</sup> ligand, whether for prophylactic or therapeutic purposes, or otherwise. The invention also encompasses a method of 10 prophylaxis or therapy involving either use of a polypeptide or peptide of the invention as a p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor ligand or inhibition of such ligand function.

15 Other important aspects of the invention are constituted by DNAs encoding polypeptides of the invention or any one of the above novel peptide sequences.

The invention also includes the following aspects:-

20 (a) a DNA construct comprising a DNA as defined above in operable reading frame position in a vector under the control of a control sequence so as to permit expression in chosen host cells after transformation thereof by said construct (preferably said control sequence includes a regulatable promoter, e.g. Trp) - it will be appreciated that the selection of a promoter and regulatory sequences (if any) are matters of choice for those of skill in the art;

25 30 (b) host cells modified by incorporating a construct as defined in (a) immediately above so that said DNA may be expressed in said host cells - the choice of host is not critical, and chosen cells may be prokaryotic or eukaryotic and may be genetically modified to incorporate said 35 construct by methods known in the art; and

35 (c) a process for the preparation of a factor of the

invention comprising cultivating said modified host cells under conditions permitting expression of an appropriate said DNA, which conditions can be readily determined, for any particular embodiment, by those of skill in the art of recombinant DNA technology. Glial cell mitogens prepared by this means are included in the present invention.

The Schwann cell assay described herein which can be used to characterise a factor of this invention employs a background of foetal calf plasma. In all other respects, the assay can be the same as that described by Brockes et al. in Meth. Enz., supra, but with 10% FCP replacing 10% FCS. This difference in assay technique is significant, since the absence of platelet-derived factors in foetal calf plasma (as opposed to serum) enables a more rigorous definition of activity on Schwann cells to be provided by eliminating potentially spurious effects from some other factors.

Yet a further aspect of the invention is a process for the preparation of a polypeptide as defined above, comprising extracting vertebrate brain material to obtain protein, subjecting the resulting extract to chromatographic purification comprising hydroxylapatite HPLC and thereafter to SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and collecting that fraction therefrom which (when carrying native glycosylation) has an observed molecular weight of about 43 kD to 45 kD if subjected to SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (under non-reducing conditions) using the following molecular weight standards:

	Lysozyme (hen egg white)	14,400
	Soybean trypsin inhibitor	21,500
	Carbonic anhydrase (bovine)	31,000
35	Ovalbumin (hen egg white)	45,000
	Bovine serum albumin	66,200
	Phosphorylase B (rabbit muscle)	97,400;

and which fraction exhibits activity stimulating the division of rat Schwann cells.

5 Preferably, the above process starts by isolating a relevant fraction obtained by carboxymethyl cellulose chromatography, eg from bovine pituitary material. It is also preferred that after hydroxylapatite HPLC, cation exchange chromatography, gel filtration, and/or reversed-phase HPLC be employed prior to the SDS-Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. At each stage in the process, activity may be determined using Schwann cell incorporation of radioactive iododeoxyuridine as a measure in an assay generally as described by Brockes in Meth. Enz., supra, but 10 modified by substituting 10% FCP for 10% FCS.

20 Another aspect of the invention is a pharmaceutical or veterinary formulation comprising a factor as defined above formulated for pharmaceutical or veterinary use, respectively, optionally together with an acceptable diluent, carrier or excipient and/or in unit dosage form. In using the factors of the invention, conventional pharmaceutical or veterinary practice may be employed to provide suitable formulations or compositions.

25 Thus, the formulations of this invention can be applied to parenteral administration, for example, intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraorbital, ophthalmic, intraventricular, intracranial, intracapsular, intraspinal, 30 intracisternal, intraperitoneal, topical, intranasal, aerosol, scarification, and also oral, buccal, rectal or vaginal administration.

35 The formulations of this invention may also be administered by the transplantation into the patient of host cells expressing the DNA of the instant invention or by the use of surgical implants which release the formulations of the

invention.

5 Parenteral formulations may be in the form of liquid solutions or suspensions; for oral administration, formulations may be in the form of tablets or capsules; and for intranasal formulations, in the form of powders, nasal drops, or aerosols.

10 Methods well known in the art for making formulations are to be found in, for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences". Formulations for parenteral administration may, for example, contain as excipients sterile water or saline, polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, or hydrogenated naphthalenes.

15 Biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, lactide/glycolide copolymer, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers may be used to control the release of the present factors. Other potentially useful parenteral delivery systems for the factors include

20 ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer particles, osmotic pumps, implantable infusion systems, and liposomes. Formulations for inhalation may contain as excipients, for example, lactose, or may be aqueous solutions containing, for example, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, glycocholate and

25 deoxycholate, or may be oily solutions for administration in the form of nasal drops, or as a gel to be applied intranasally. Formulations for parenteral administration may also include glycocholate for buccal administration, methoxysalicylate for rectal administration, or citric acid

30 for vaginal administration.

35 A factor of the invention can be used as the sole active agent or can be used in combination with other active ingredients, eg, other growth factors which could facilitate neuronal survival in neurological diseases, or peptidase or protease inhibitors.

The concentration of the factor of the invention in the formulations of the invention will vary depending upon a number of issues, including the dosage to be administered, and the route of administration.

5

In general terms, a factor of this invention may be provided in an aqueous physiological buffer solution containing about 0.1 to 10% w/v compound for parenteral administration. General dose ranges are from about 1  $\mu$ g/kg to about 1 g/kg of body weight per day; a preferred dose range is from about 0.01 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg of body weight per day. The preferred dosage to be administered is likely to depend upon the type and extent of progression of the pathophysiological condition being addressed, the overall health of the patient, the make up of the formulation, and the route of administration.

10

As indicated above, Schwann cells (the glial cells of the peripheral nervous system) are stimulated to divide in the presence of a factor of the invention. Schwann cells of the peripheral nervous system are involved in creating the myelin sheath around individual nerve fibres which is important for proper conduction of electrical impulses to muscles and from sensory receptors.

15

There are a variety of peripheral neuropathies in which Schwann cells and nerve fibres are damaged, either primarily or secondarily. There are many neuropathies of both sensory and motor fibres (Adams and Victor, Principles of Neurology). The most important of those neuropathies are probably multiple sclerosis, the neuropathies associated with diabetes, Landry-Guillain-Barre syndrome, neuropathies caused by carcinomas, and neuropathies caused by toxic agents (some of which are used to treat carcinomas).

20

The invention, however, envisages treatment or prophylaxis

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of conditions where nervous system damage has been brought about by any basic cause, eg infection or injury. Thus, in addition to use of a factor of the invention in the treatment of disorders or diseases of the nervous system 5 where demyelination or loss of Schwann cells is present, such a glial growth factor can be valuable in the treatment of disorders of the nervous system that have been caused by damage to the peripheral nerves. Following damage to peripheral nerves, the regeneration process is led by the growth or the re-establishment of Schwann cells, followed by the advancement of the nerve fibre back to its target. By speeding up the division of Schwann cells one could promote the regenerative process following damage.

15 Furthermore, there are a variety of tumours of glial cells, or of tissues which either at some point include glial cells or can in some other way be said to be influenced by glial cells. For example, neurofibromatosis is a patchy small tumour created by overgrowth of glial cells. Also, 20 it has been found that an activity very much like GGF can be found in some Schwann cell tumours, and therefore inhibitors of the action of factors of the invention on their receptor provides a therapy for tumours. The invention thus specifically includes a method for the 25 prophylaxis or treatment of a glial cell tumour or glial cell-influenced tumour, which comprises administering an effective amount of a substance which inhibits the binding of a factor as defined above to a receptor therefor.

30 In general, the invention includes the use of a polypeptide factor of the invention in the prophylaxis or treatment of any pathophysiological condition, eg of the nervous system, in which a factor-sensitive or factor-responsive cell type is involved.

35 A polypeptide factor of the invention can also be used as an immunogen for making antibodies, such as monoclonal

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antibodies, following standard techniques. Such antibodies are included within the present invention. These antibodies can, in turn, be used for diagnostic purposes. Thus, conditions perhaps associated with abnormal levels of 5 the factor may be tracked by using such antibodies. In vitro techniques can be used, employing assays on isolated samples using standard methods. Imaging methods can also be employed in which the antibodies are, for example, tagged with radioactive isotopes which can be imaged 10 outside the body using techniques employed in the art of, for example, tumour imaging.

The invention also includes the general use of a factor of the invention as a glial cell mitogen in vivo or in vitro, 15 and such a factor for such use. One specific embodiment is thus a method for producing a glial cell mitogenic effect in a vertebrate by administering an effective amount of a factor of the invention. A preferred embodiment is such a method in the treatment or prophylaxis of a nervous system 20 disease or disorder, eg multiple sclerosis.

A further general aspect of the invention is the use of a factor of the invention in the manufacture of a medicament, preferably for the treatment of a nervous disease or 25 disorder or for neural regeneration or repair.

Also included in the invention are the use of a factor of the invention in competitive assays to identify or quantify molecules having receptor binding characteristics 30 corresponding to those of said polypeptide factor. The polypeptide may be labelled, optionally with a radioisotope. A competitive assay can identify both antagonists and agonists of the relevant receptor.

35 In another aspect, the invention provides the use of a factor of the invention in an affinity isolation process, optionally affinity chromatography, for the separation of

a respective corresponding receptor. Such processes for the isolation of receptors corresponding to particular proteins are known in the art, and a number of techniques are available and can be applied to the factor of the 5 present invention. For example, in relation to IL-6 and IFN-gamma the reader is referred to Novick, D. et al., J. Chromatogr.; 1990, June 27; 510, 331-7, in relation to gonadotropin releasing hormone reference is made to Hazum, E., J. Chromatogr.; 1990, June 27; 510, 233-8, in relation 10 to G-CSF reference is made to Fukunaga, R., et al., J. Biol. Chem.; 1990, Aug. 15; 265(23), 14008-15, in relation to vasoactive intestinal peptide reference is made to Couvineau, A., et al., J. Biol. Chem.; 1990, Aug. 5; 265(22), 13386-90, in relation to IL-2 reference is made to 15 Smart, J.E., et al., J. Invest. Dermatol.; 1990, June; 94(6 Suppl.), 158S-163S, and in relation to human IFN-gamma reference is made to Stefanos, S., et al., J. Interferon Res.; 1989, Dec., 9(6), 719-30.

20 The following Example is not intended to limit the invention, but usefully illustrates the same, and provides specific guidance for effective preparative techniques.

In the accompanying drawings:-

25 Figure 1 is the profile for product from carboxymethyl cellulose chromatography;

30 Figure 2 is the profile for product from hydroxylapatite HPLC;

Figure 3 is the profile for product from Mono S FPLC;

35 Figure 4 is the profile for product from Gel filtration FPLC;

Figure 5 shows elution of the "60K" glial cell mitogenic

activity from gel filtration FPLC from a C8 reversed phase HPLC column showing activity plotted against fraction number;

5      Figure 6 shows elution of glial cell mitogenic activity after SDS-PAGE under non-denaturing conditions. Activity is plotted against the migration distance from the top of the electrophoretic gel. The GGF-III sample was a pool of fractions 48-50 from the reversed phase HPLC run;

10     Figure 7 is the absorbance profile (214 nm) of GGF-III peptides produced by tryptic digestion, eluted from a C18 reversed phase HPLC column;

15     Figure 8 is the absorbance profile (240 nm) of GGF-III peptides produced by lysylendopeptidase digestion of SDS PAGE purified material, eluted from a C18 reversed-phase column;

20     Figure 9 shows the response of Schwann cells to various factors, including GGF-III, and forskolin.

In the Example hereinafter, unless otherwise indicated, all operations were conducted at 4°C, and, with reference to Figures 1 to 5, activity at each stage was determined using the Brockes (Meth. Enz., supra) techniques with the following modifications. Thus, in preparing Schwann cells, 5µM forskolin was added in addition to DMEM (Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium), FCS and the factor for testing. Cells used in the assay were fibroblast-free Schwann cells at passage number less than 10, and these cells were removed from flasks with trypsin and plated into flat-bottomed 96-well plates at 3.3 thousand cells per microwell. [<sup>125</sup>I]IUDR was added for the final 24 hours after the test solution addition. The background (unstimulated) incorporation to each assay was less than 100 cpm, and maximal incorporation was 20 to 200 fold over background

depending on Schwann cell batch and passage number.

Dose response curves were also produced for the factor of this using, firstly, exactly the above method for each 5 factor but leaving out forskolin, and, secondly, exactly the above method. The results are in Figure 8.

#### EXAMPLE

10 In carrying out the following, the initial stages follow the procedure described in copending PCT Application No PCT/GB92/00595 directed to the preparation of factors known as GGF-I and GGF-II.

15 (A) Preparation of Factor-CM Fraction

4,000 frozen whole bovine pituitaries (c.a. 12 kg) were thawed overnight, washed briefly with water and then homogenised in an equal volume of 0.15 M ammonium sulphate 20 in batches in a Waring Blender. The homogenate was taken to pH 4.5 with 1.0 M HCl and centrifuged at 4,900 g for 80 minutes. Any fatty material in the supernatant was removed by passing it through glass wool. After taking the pH of the supernatant to 6.5 using 1.0 M NaOH, solid ammonium sulphate was added to give a 36% saturated solution. After 25 several hours stirring, the suspension was centrifuged at 4,900 g for 80 minutes and the precipitate discarded. After filtration through glass wool, further solid ammonium sulphate was added to the supernatant to give a 75% saturated solution which was once again centrifuged at 30 4,900 g for 80 minutes after several hours stirring. The pellet was resuspended in c.a. 2 L of 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH 6.0 and dialysed 3 x 40 L of the same buffer. After confirming that the conductivity of the dialysate was 35 below 20.0 mSiemens, it was loaded on to a Bioprocess column (120 x 113 mm, Pharmacia) packed with carboxymethyl cellulose (CM-52, Whatman) at a flow rate of 2 ml.min<sup>-1</sup>.

The column was washed with 2 volumes of 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH 6.0, followed by 2 volumes of 50 mM NaCl, and finally 2 volumes of 0.2 M NaCl both in the same buffer. During the final step, 10 mL (5 minute) fractions were collected. Fractions 73 to 118 inclusive were pooled, dialysed against the 10 volumes of 10 mM sodium phosphate pH 6.0 twice and clarified by centrifugation at 100,000 g for 60 minutes.

10 (B) Hydroxylapatite HPLC

Hydroxylapatite HPLC is not a technique hitherto used in isolating glial growth factors, but proved particularly efficacious in this invention.

15 The material obtained from the above CM-cellulose chromatography was filtered through a 0.22 um filter (Nalgene), loaded at room temperature on to a high performance hydroxylapatite column (50 x 50 mm, Biorad) equipped with a guard column (15 x 25 mm, Biorad) and equilibrated with 10 mM potassium phosphate pH 6.0. Elution at room temperature was carried out at a flow rate of 2 mL.minute<sup>-1</sup> using the following programmed linear gradient:

25

time (min)	%B	Solvent A : 10 mM potassium phosphate pH 6.0	Solvent B : 1.0 M potassium phosphate pH 6.0
0.0	0	10	90
5.0	0	10	90
7.0	20	10	90
30	70.0	20	90
	150.0	100	0
	180.0	100	0
	185.0	0	100

35 6.0 mL (3 minutes) fractions were collected during the gradient elution. Fractions 39-45 were pooled and dialysed against 10 volumes of 50 mM sodium phosphate pH 6.0.

## (C) Mono S FPLC

5 Mono S FPLC enabled a more concentrated material to be prepared for subsequent gel filtration.

10 Any particulate material in the pooled material from the hydroxylapatite column was removed by a clarifying spin at 100,000 g for 60 minutes prior to loading on to a preparative HR10/10 Mono S cation exchange column (100 x 10 mm, Pharmacia) which was then re-equilibrated to 50 mM sodium phosphate pH 6.0 at room temperature with a flow rate of 1.0 mL.minute<sup>-1</sup>. Under these conditions, bound protein was eluted using the following programmed linear 15 gradient:

time (min)	%B	Solvent A : 50 mM potassium phosphate pH 6.0	Solvent B : 1.2 M sodium chloride, 50 mM sodium phosphate pH 6.0
0.0	0		
20 70.0	30		
240.0	100		
250.0	100		
260.0	0		

25 1 mL (1 minute) fractions were collected throughout this gradient programme. Fractions 99 to 115 inclusive were pooled.

## (D) Gel Filtration FPLC

30 This step commenced the separation of the two factors GGF-I and GGF-II, as well as GGF-III, prior to final purification, producing enriched fractions.

35 For the purposes of this step, a preparative Superose 12 FPLC column (510 x 20 mm, Pharmacia) was packed according to the manufacturers' instructions. In order to standardize this column, a theoretical plates measurement

was made according to the manufacturers' instructions, giving a value of 9,700 theoretical plates.

5 The pool of Mono S eluted material was applied at room temperature in 2.5 mL aliquots to this column in 50 mM sodium phosphate, 0.75 NaCl pH 6.0 (previously passed through a C18 reversed phase column (Sep-pak, Millipore)) at a flow rate of 1.0 mL.minute<sup>-1</sup>. 1 mL (0.5 minute) fractions were collected from 35 minutes after each sample 10 was applied to the column. Fractions 27 to 41 (GGF-II) and 42 to 57 (GGF-I) inclusive from each run were pooled.

(E) Reversed-Phase HPLC

15 The "GGF-I" and "GGF-II" pools from the above Superose 12 runs were each divided into three equal aliquots. Each aliquot was loaded on to a C8 reversed-phase column (Aquapore RP-300 7  $\mu$  C8 220 x 4.6 mm, Applied Biosystems) protected by a guard cartridge (RP-8, 15 x 3.2 mm, Applied 20 Biosystems) and equilibrated to 40°C at 0.5 mL.minute<sup>-1</sup>. Protein was eluted under these conditions using the following programmed linear gradient:

time (min)	%B	Solvent A : 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)	Solvent B : 90% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA
0	0	0	90
60	66.6	33.3	33.3
62.0	100	20	80
72.0	100	0	100
75.0	0	5	95

30 200  $\mu$ L (0.4 minute) fractions were collected in siliconised tubes (Multilube tubes, Bioquote) from 15.2 minutes after the beginning of the programmed gradient.

35 GGF-like activity elutes from the Superose 12 gel filtration column used in (D) above in two overlapping peaks centred at molecular weights of about 30 kD and ca

60 kD (Fig. 4). The former peak yields predominantly a single species on the above reversed phase HPLC, GGF-I. But, as can be seen from Figure 5, the 60 kD peak yields two peaks on the above reversed phase HPLC, with 60% of the 5 GGF-like activity eluting as GGF-II and the remaining 40% having reversed phase characteristics that are indistinguishable from GGF-I.

(F) SDS-Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis

10

In this step, protein molecular weight standards, low range, catalogue no. 161-0304, from Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited, Watford, England were employed. The actual proteins used, and their molecular weight standards, have 15 been listed hereinbefore.

Fractions 47 to 53 (elution position for GGF-I) and 20 fractions 61 to 67 (GGF-II) inclusive from the reversed-phase runs were individually pooled. 7  $\mu$ L of the pooled material was boiled in an equal volume of 0.0125 M Tris-Cl, 4% SDS, 20% glycerol, and 10%  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol for GGF-I, for 5 minutes and loaded on to an 11% polyacrylamide Leammli gel with a 4% stacking gel and run at a constant voltage of 50 V for 16 hours. This gel was then fixed and 25 stained using a silver staining kit (Amersham). Under these conditions, the factors GGF-I and GGF-II are each seen as a somewhat diffuse band at relative molecular weights 30,000 to 36,000 Daltons (GGF-I) and 55,000 to 63,000 Daltons (GGF-II) as defined by molecular weight 30 markers.

However, SDS-PAGE of fractions across the reversed phase 35 HPLC peak responsible for 40% of the GGF-like activity derived from the 60 kD Superose gel filtration peak (see (E) above) revealed no staining in the 32-34 kD region. Instead, somewhat diffuse silver staining was seen at a molecular weight of 43-45 kD whose intensity correlates

well with the amount of GGF activity present in each fraction. The mobility of this species on SDS-PAGE increased slightly across the reversed phase peak. Elution of activity from electrophoretic gels run in the absence of 5 reducing agents confirmed the assignment of GGF activity to the 43-45 kD band, and that no GGF-I or GGF-II was present in these fractions (Fig. 6). This novel activity was named GGF-III.

10 In the above SDS-PAGE, elution of activity from electrophoretic gels was carried out according to the following protocol:

15 1. Before removing the comb from the stacking gel, mark the position of the bottom of each well on both gel plates with a fine marker pen and number each lane.

20 2. When the gel has been run, mark the outer limits of each lane with two parallel lines down each plate.

25 3. Open up plates, ensuring that the whole of the separating gel sticks to one of the plates. Clear stacking gel out of the way by cutting along stacker/sePARATOR interface and scraping stacker away.

30 4. Using a new scalpel blade, cut the gel along the parallel lines and remove the gel pieces outside the lanes. Put them to fix/stain/destain so as to calibrate the gel by the positions of the stained standards.

35 5. Place gel over a sheet of graph paper with cm squares. Make a note of the length of the separating gel for calibration correction later.

6. Cut 0.25 cm slices horizontally in lanes; then place pieces in 1 ml "Micronic" tubes.

7. When all slices are in the tubes, add 0.5 ml of 10 mg/ml BSA in PBS (w/o calcium, magnesium or sodium bicarbonate) per tube, put caps on tubes and agitate on vibrator (Luckham, Model 804) (setting 7) for 1 hour.

5

8. Aspirate gently and wash with 0.5 ml BSA/PBS.

9. Aspirate gently and then, in the vertical flow hood, add 50  $\mu$ l of 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered BSA/PBS, put caps on tubes and leave on vibrator overnight.

10. Assay 10  $\mu$ l in duplicate in Schwann cell proliferation assay.

15 11. Measure length of fixed/stained/destained gel and positions of the standards. This gel usually expands by about 10% relative to the unstained gel so the migration distances of the standards must be multiplied by the ratio of the unstained vs stained gel lengths for comparison with 20 activity peaks in the gel slices.

#### (G) Amino Acid Sequence Analysis

Sequence analysis studies were performed using purified 25 bovine pituitary GGF-III.

##### 1. Trypsin Digest

30 Peptides were obtained by a tryptic digest using material from the final reversed-phase column run. The resulting peptides were separated by reversed-phase HPLC. Sequences obtained were:-

35 Lys-Ile-Ser-Lys-Pro-Asp-Leu-Lys-Pro-Phe-Thr-X-Glu-Val-X-  
(Lys)

Leu-Leu-Gln-Ala-Gln-Gly-Val-Glu-Val-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ser  
Ala-Ser-Glu-Tyr-Ala-Phe-Phe-Glu-Gln-Thr-X-Arg-Glu

Ala-Pro-Pro-Ser-Ala-Phe-Phe-Leu-Phe  
Tyr-Glu-Lys-Asp-Ile-Ala-Ala-Tyr-Lys  
Lys-Pro-Arg-Asp-Ser-Gln-Ala-Gln-Tyr-Ala-Ala-Glu-Lys  
Leu-Leu-Glu-Met-Ala-X-Glu-Val-Lys  
5 Ile-Lys-Gly-Glu-His-Pro-Gly-Leu-Ser-Ile-Gly-Asp-Val-Ala-  
Lys  
(Lys)-Leu-Ala-Thr-Gly-Ala-Val-Pro-Ala-Ser-Leu-Lys

X denotes an unassigned residue. The last five of the  
10 above-listed peptides were sequenced to completion. None  
of these sequences is apparently related to GGF-I or GGF-  
II peptide sequences.

## 2. Gel-Purified Lysylendopeptidase Digest

15 Peptides were obtained by a lysylendopeptidase digest using  
material from the final reversed-phase column run separated  
on a material from the final reversed-phase column run  
separated on a 12% SDS PAGE gel. The position of the GGF-  
20 III was identified following staining with Coomassie R250,  
and the visible band in the 43-45 kD region of the gel  
excised (molecular weight as originally defined relative to  
the above-quoted markers). After washing the excised gel  
piece and in situ digestion with lysylendopeptidase, the  
25 peptides were extracted by passive washing and separated by  
reversed-phase HPLC. Since these peptides originated  
solely from the region of the gel in which activity is  
found, they do not contain other potential contaminant  
proteins.

30 Lys-Ser-Glu-Leu-Arg-Ile-Ser-Lys  
Lys-Leu-Gly-Asn-Asp-Ser-Ala-Ser-Ala-Asn-Ile-Thr-Ile-Val  
Lys-Ala-Ser-Leu-Ala-Asp-Ser-Gly-Glu-Tyr-Met-X-Lys  
Lys-Trp-Phe-Lys  
35 Lys-Asp-Leu-Ser-Asn-Pro-Ser-Arg-Tyr-Leu-X-Lys

## (H) N-Glycanase Treatment

This was carried out on GGF-III according to the manufacturers instructions:

5 1. GGF-III samples were dried down under vacuum, resuspended in 100  $\mu$ l of water, and dried down under vacuum once again.

10 2. Samples were then resuspended in 10  $\mu$ l 0.25% SDS and boiled for 5 minutes. (For samples destined to be analysed by silver stained SDS-PAGE, 100 mM  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol was included).

15 3. Buffers were added to give a final concentration of 100 mM sodium phosphate pH 8, 10 mM EDTA, 1% NP-40 in a total volume of 28.8  $\mu$ l.

20 4. 1.2  $\mu$ l of N-Glycanase (=treated) or water (=native) was added and samples incubated at 37° overnight (=16-18 hours). Samples were then run on SDS-PAGE and analysed by silver staining or activity elution as described in (F) above.

25 Silver staining shows that there is only a very slight shift in mobility of GGF-III upon N-glycanase treatment, shifting molecular weight by only 1-2 kD indicating relatively little native glycosylation.

CLAIMS

1. A polypeptide factor having mitogenic activity stimulating the division of Schwann cells, exhibiting a 5 molecular weight of from about 43 kD to about 45 kD when carrying native glycosylation, and including within its amino acid sequence any one or more of the following peptide sequences:

10 Lys-Ile-Ser-Lys-Pro-Asp-Leu-Lys-Pro-Phe-Thr-X-Glu-Val-X-  
(Lys)  
Leu-Leu-Gln-Ala-Gln-Gly-Val-Glu-Val-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ser  
Ala-Ser-Glu-Tyr-Ala-Phe-Phe-Glu-Gln-Thr-X-Arg-Glu  
Ala-Pro-Pro-Ser-Ala-Phe-Phe-Leu-Phe  
15 Tyr-Glu-Lys-Asp-Ile-Ala-Ala-Tyr-Lys  
Lys-Pro-Arg-Asp-Ser-Gln-Ala-Gln-Tyr-Ala-Ala-Glu-Lys  
Leu-Leu-Glu-Met-Ala-X-Glu-Val-Lys  
Ile-Lys-Gly-Glu-His-Pro-Gly-Leu-Ser-Ile-Gly-Asp-Val-Ala-  
Lys  
20 (Lys)-Leu-Ala-Thr-Gly-Ala-Val-Pro-Ala-Ser-Leu-Lys;  
or any one or more of the following peptide sequences:  
Lys-Ser-Glu-Leu-Arg-Ile-Ser-Lys  
Lys-Leu-Gly-Asn-Asp-Ser-Ala-Ser-Ala-Asn-Ile-Thr-Ile-Val  
Lys-Ala-Ser-Leu-Ala-Asp-Ser-Gly-Glu-Tyr-Met-X-Lys  
25 Lys-Trp-Phe-Lys  
Lys-Asp-Leu-Ser-Asn-Pro-Ser-Arg-Tyr-Leu-X-Lys

wherein X is an unassigned residue.

30 2. A polypeptide having glial cell mitogenic activity and reactive with an antibody directed against any one of the following peptides or a polypeptide containing any one of the following peptides:

35 Lys-Ile-Ser-Lys-Pro-Asp-Leu-Lys-Pro-Phe-Thr-X-Glu-Val-X-  
(Lys)  
Leu-Leu-Gln-Ala-Gln-Gly-Val-Glu-Val-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ser

Ala-Ser-Glu-Tyr-Ala-Phe-Phe-Glu-Gln-Thr-X-Arg-Glu  
Ala-Pro-Pro-Ser-Ala-Phe-Phe-Leu-Phe  
Tyr-Glu-Lys-Asp-Ile-Ala-Ala-Tyr-Lys  
Lys-Pro-Arg-Asp-Ser-Gln-Ala-Gln-Tyr-Ala-Ala-Glu-Lys  
5 Leu-Leu-Glu-Met-Ala-X-Glu-Val-Lys  
Ile-Lys-Gly-Glu-His-Pro-Gly-Leu-Ser-Ile-Gly-Asp-Val-Ala-Lys  
(Lys)-Leu-Ala-Thr-Gly-Ala-Val-Pro-Ala-Ser-Leu-Lys;  
or any one or more of the following peptides:  
10 Lys-Ser-Glu-Leu-Arg-Ile-Ser-Lys  
Lys-Leu-Gly-Asn-Asp-Ser-Ala-Ser-Ala-Asn-Ile-Thr-Ile-Val  
Lys-Ala-Ser-Leu-Ala-Asp-Ser-Gly-Glu-Tyr-Met-X-Lys  
Lys-Trp-Phe-Lys  
Lys-Asp-Leu-Ser-Asn-Pro-Ser-Arg-Tyr-Leu-X-Lys  
15  
3. A polypeptide factor which has, if obtained from bovine pituitary material, an observed molecular weight (when carrying native glycosylation), under non-reducing conditions, of from about 43 kD to about 45 kD on SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis using the following molecular weight standards:  
20

	Lysozyme (hen egg white)	14,400
	Soybean trypsin inhibitor	21,500
25	Carbonic anhydrase (bovine)	31,000
	Ovalbumin (hen egg white)	45,000
	Bovine serum albumin	66,200
	Phosphorylase B (rabbit muscle)	97,400;

30 which factor has mitogenic activity stimulating the division of rat Schwann cells.

4. A process for the preparation of a polypeptide as defined in claim 3, comprising extracting vertebrate brain material to obtain protein, subjecting the resulting extract to chromatographic purification comprising hydroxylapatite HPLC and thereafter to SDS-polyacrylamide

5 gel electrophoresis and collecting that fraction therefrom which (when carrying native glycosylation) has an observed molecular weight of about 43 kD to 45 kD when subjected to SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (under non-reducing conditions) using the following molecular weight standards:

	Lysozyme (hen egg white)	14,400
	Soybean trypsin inhibitor	21,500
	Carbonic anhydrase (bovine)	31,000
10	Ovalbumin (hen egg white)	45,000
	Bovine serum albumin	66,200
	Phosphorylase B (rabbit muscle)	97,400;

15 and which fraction exhibits mitogenic activity stimulating the division of rat Schwann cells.

5. A process as claimed in claim 4, wherein the brain material is pituitary material.

20 6. A process as claimed in claim 5, wherein the source of pituitary material is bovine.

25 7. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the protein initially extracted from brain material is first subjected to carboxymethyl cellulose chromatography.

30 8. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 7 also including, after hydroxylapatite HPLC, cation exchange chromatography, gel filtration, and/or reversed-phase HPLC.

35 9. A process as claimed in claim 8, wherein reversed-phase HPLC is employed using trifluoroacetic acid as an ion pairing agent.

10. A process as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 9, wherein at each stage biological activity of material

obtained is assessed as the level of mitogenic activity stimulating the division of rat Schwann cells against a background of foetal calf plasma.

5 11. DNA encoding a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.

12. DNA encoding a peptide selected from:

10 Lys-Ile-Ser-Lys-Pro-Asp-Leu-Lys-Pro-Phe-Thr-X-Glu-Val-X-  
(Lys)

Leu-Leu-Gln-Ala-Gln-Gly-Val-Glu-Val-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ser

Ala-Ser-Glu-Tyr-Ala-Phe-Phe-Glu-Gln-Thr-X-Arg-Glu

Ala-Pro-Pro-Ser-Ala-Phe-Phe-Leu-Phe

15 Tyr-Glu-Lys-Asp-Ile-Ala-Ala-Tyr-Lys

Lys-Pro-Arg-Asp-Ser-Gln-Ala-Gln-Tyr-Ala-Ala-Glu-Lys

Leu-Leu-Glu-Met-Ala-X-Glu-Val-Lys

Ile-Lys-Gly-Glu-His-Pro-Gly-Leu-Ser-Ile-Gly-Asp-Val-Ala-  
Lys

20 (Lys)-Leu-Ala-Thr-Gly-Ala-Val-Pro-Ala-Ser-Leu-Lys

Lys-Ser-Glu-Leu-Arg-Ile-Ser-Lys

Lys-Leu-Gly-Asn-Asp-Ser-Ala-Ser-Ala-Asn-Ile-Thr-Ile-Val

Lys-Ala-Ser-Leu-Ala-Asp-Ser-Gly-Glu-Tyr-Met-X-Lys

Lys-Trp-Phe-Lys

25 Lys-Asp-Leu-Ser-Asn-Pro-Ser-Arg-Tyr-Leu-X-Lys

13. A DNA construct comprising DNA as defined in claim 11 and in operable reading frame position in a vector under the control of a control sequence permitting expression of said DNA in chosen host cells after transformation of said cells by said construct.

30 14. Host cells modified by incorporating a construct as defined in claim 13 so that said DNA sequence may be expressed in said host cells.

35 15. A process for the preparation of a glial cell

mitogenic factor comprising cultivating modified host cells as defined in claim 14 under conditions permitting expression of said DNA sequence.

5 16. A pharmaceutical or veterinary formulation comprising a polypeptide as defined in any of claims 1 to 3 formulated for pharmaceutical or veterinary use, respectively, optionally together with an acceptable diluent, carrier or excipient and/or in unit dosage form.

10 17. The use of a polypeptide defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 as a glial cell mitogen in vivo or in vitro.

15 18. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 for use as a glial cell mitogen.

19. A method for producing a glial cell mitogenic effect in a vertebrate by administering an effective amount of a polypeptide defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.

20 20. A method as claimed in claim 19 when used in the treatment or prophylaxis or a nervous disease or disorder.

25 21. A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a pathophysiological condition, eg of the nervous system, in which a cell type is involved which is sensitive or responsive to a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, comprising administering an effective amount of said polypeptide.

30 22. A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein the condition involves peripheral nerve damage.

35 23. A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a condition which involves demyelination or damage or loss of Schwann cells, for example a neuropathy of sensory or motor nerve fibres, which comprises administering an

effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.

24. A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder, optionally multiple sclerosis, which comprises administering an effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.

25. A method for inducing neural regeneration and/or repair comprising administering an effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.

26. The use of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 in the manufacture of a medicament.

27. The use of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 as an immunogen to generate antibodies, optionally said antibodies being for diagnostic purposes.

28. The use of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 in a competitive assay to identify or quantify molecules having receptor binding characteristics corresponding to those of said polypeptide.

29. The use of claim 28, wherein said polypeptide is labelled, optionally with a radioisotope.

30. The use of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 in an affinity isolation process, optionally affinity chromatography, for the separation of a corresponding receptor.

31. A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a glial cell tumour or a glial cell-influenced tumour, which comprises administering an effective amount of a substance which inhibits the binding of a factor as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 to a receptor therefor.

32. A peptide selected from the following:-

5           Lys-Ile-Ser-Lys-Pro-Asp-Leu-Lys-Pro-Phe-Thr-X-Glu-Val-X-  
          (Lys)  
          Leu-Leu-Gln-Ala-Gln-Gly-Val-Glu-Val-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ser  
          Ala-Ser-Glu-Tyr-Ala-Phe-Phe-Glu-Gln-Thr-X-Arg-Glu  
          Ala-Pro-Pro-Ser-Ala-Phe-Phe-Leu-Phe  
          Tyr-Glu-Lys-Asp-Ile-Ala-Ala-Tyr-Lys  
10          Lys-Pro-Arg-Asp-Ser-Gln-Ala-Gln-Tyr-Ala-Ala-Glu-Lys  
          Leu-Leu-Glu-Met-Ala-X-Glu-Val-Lys  
          Ile-Lys-Gly-Glu-His-Pro-Gly-Leu-Ser-Ile-Gly-Asp-Val-Ala-  
          Lys  
          (Lys)-Leu-Ala-Thr-Gly-Ala-Val-Pro-Ala-Ser-Leu-Lys  
15          Lys-Ser-Glu-Leu-Arg-Ile-Ser-Lys  
          Lys-Leu-Gly-Asn-Asp-Ser-Ala-Ser-Ala-Asn-Ile-Thr-Ile-Val  
          Lys-Ala-Ser-Leu-Ala-Asp-Ser-Gly-Glu-Tyr-Met-X-Lys  
          Lys-Trp-Phe-Lys  
          Lys-Asp-Leu-Ser-Asn-Pro-Ser-Arg-Tyr-Leu-X-Lys  
20

33. The use of a peptide as defined in claim 32, or a corresponding nucleic acid sequence, in investigating, isolating or preparing a glial cell mitogen or a gene sequence corresponding thereto, or in generating a corresponding antibody.

34. DNA encoding a peptide as defined in claim 32.

35. An antibody to a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3.

36. An antibody to a peptide as defined in claim 32.

37. An isolated glial cell mitogenic activity encoding gene sequence, or fragment thereof, obtainable by the use defined in claim 33.

32

38. The use of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 or a peptide as defined in claim 32 as a p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor ligand.

5 39. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 or a peptide as defined in claim 32 for use as a p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor ligand.

10 40. A method of therapy or prophylaxis which either involves the use defined in claim 38 or inhibition of the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor ligand function of the said polypeptide or peptide.

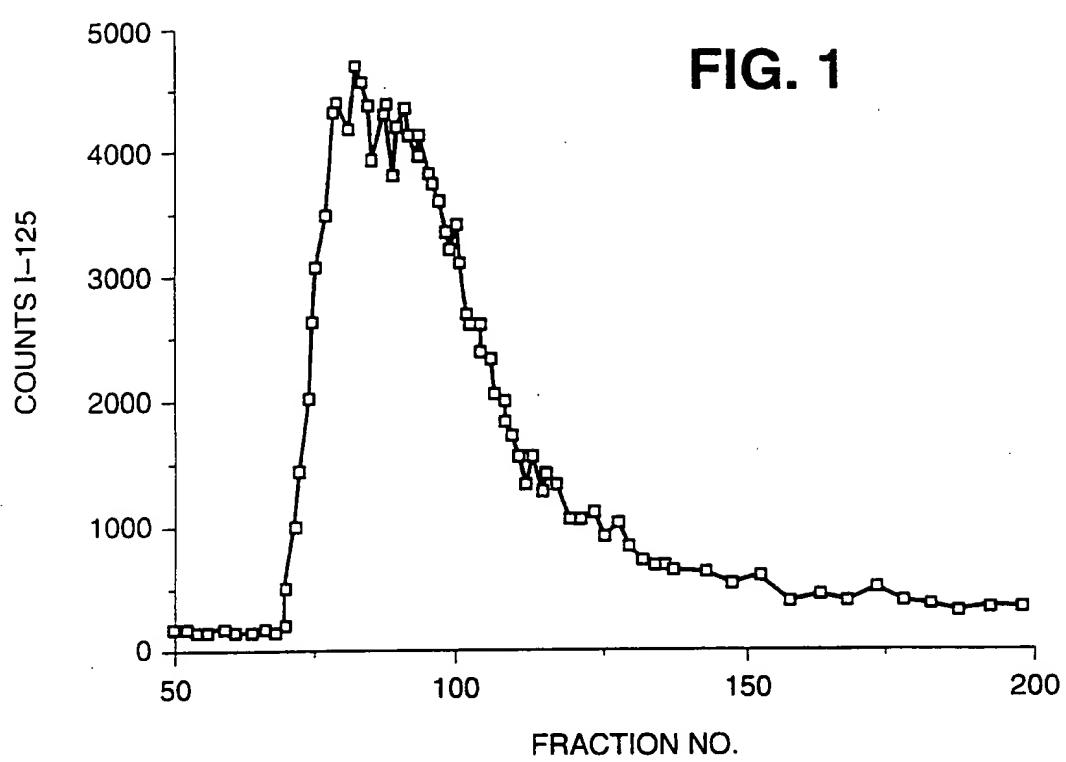
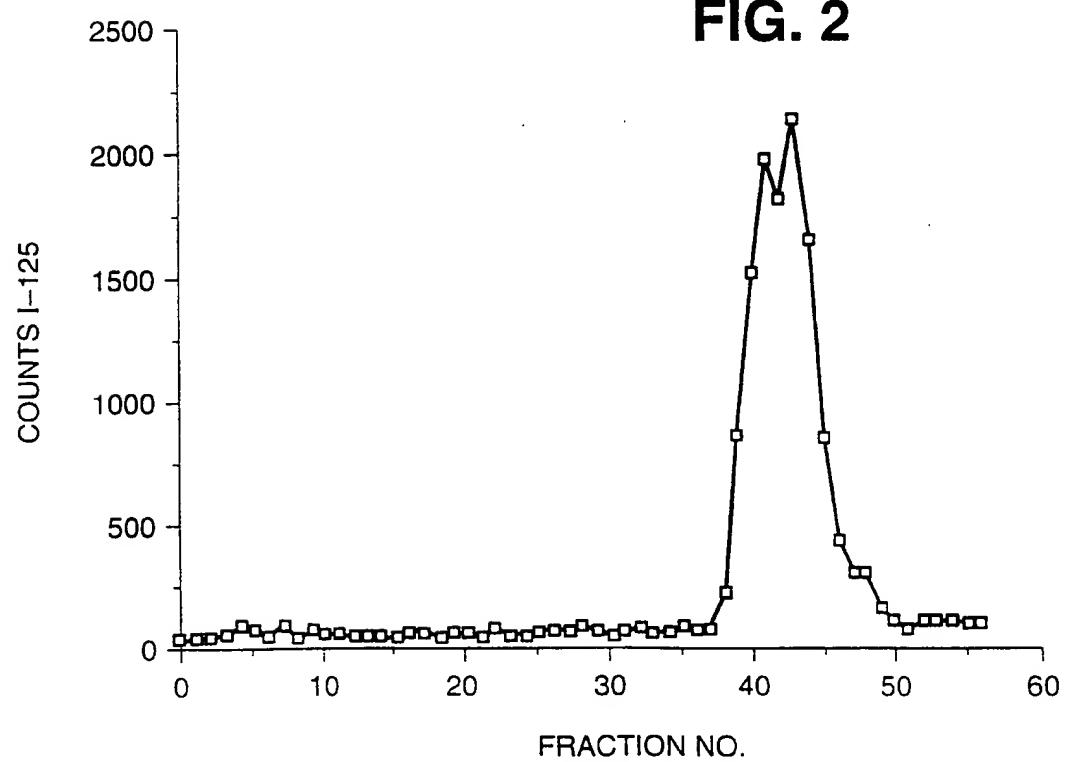
15 41. A molecule identified as a result of the use defined in claim 28 or claim 29.

20 42. The use, as a therapeutic, of a molecule which is an agonist or antagonist with respect to the p185<sup>erbB2</sup> receptor binding characteristics of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3 or a peptide as defined in claim 32.

25

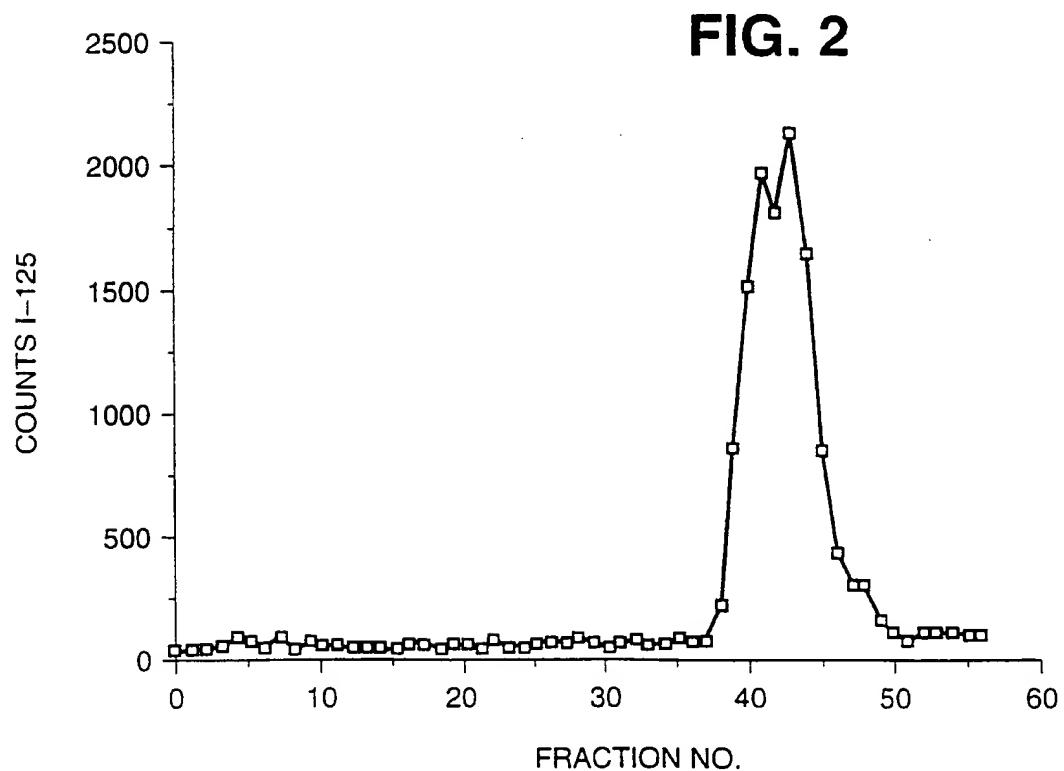
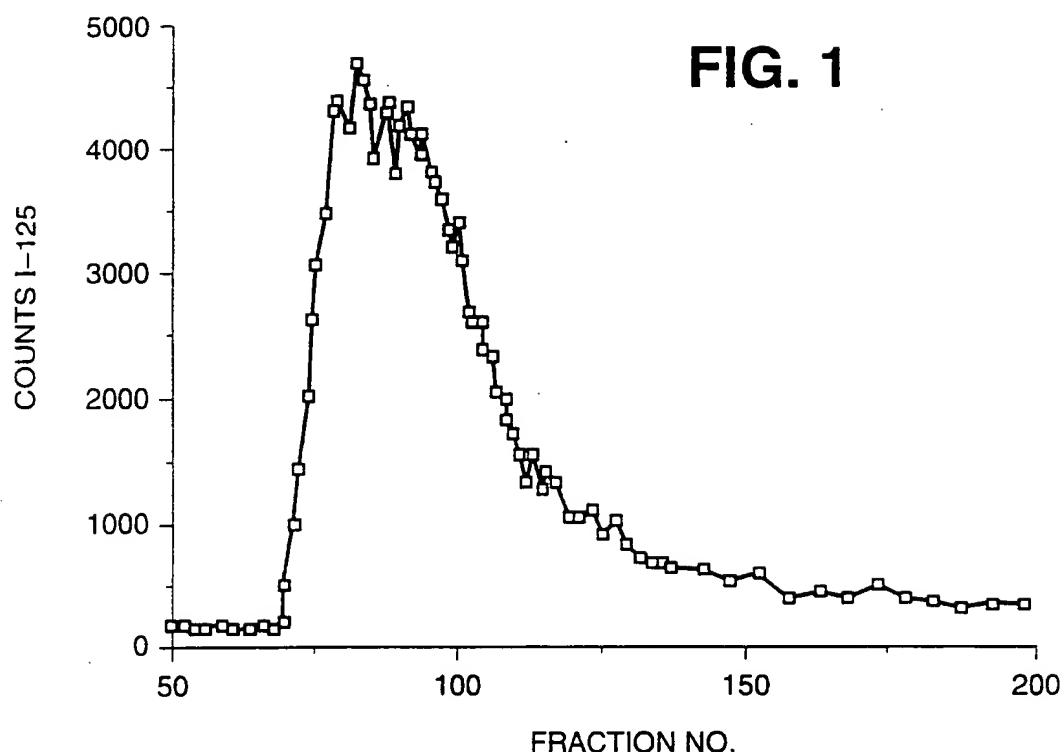
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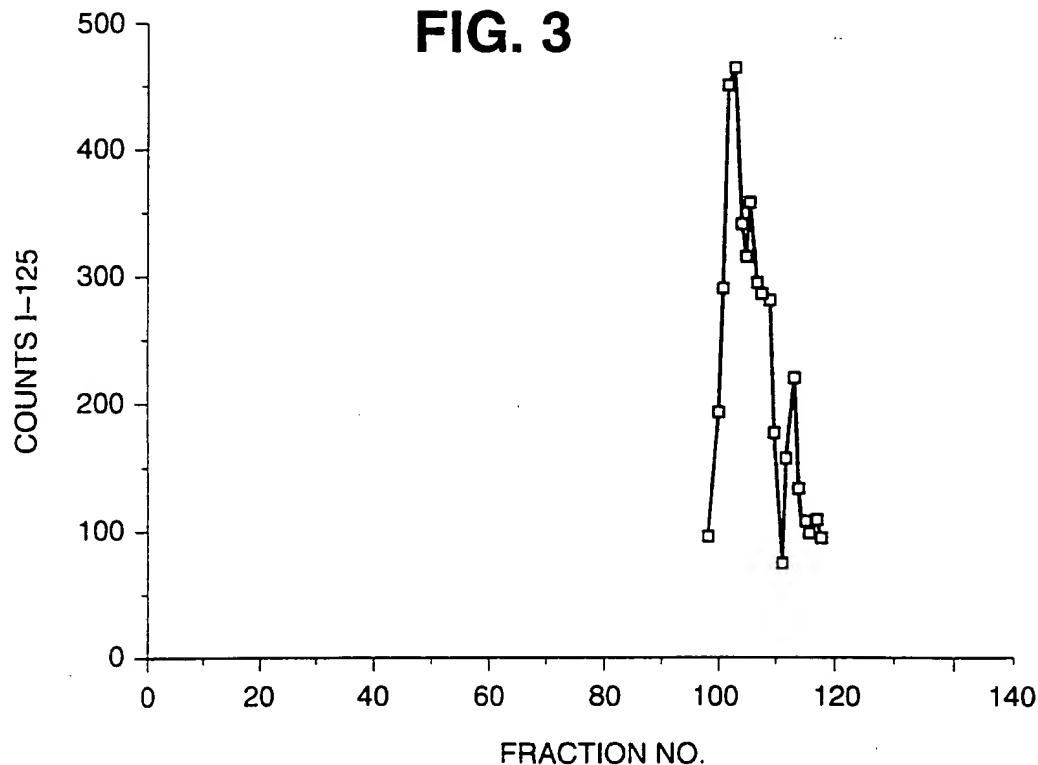
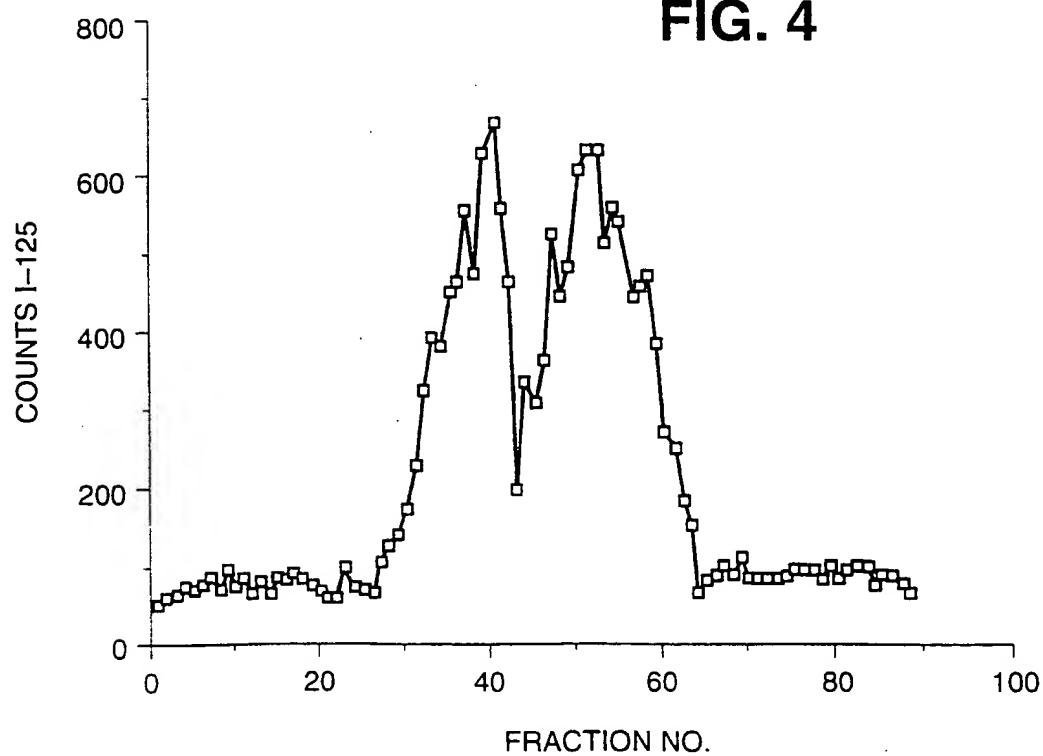
**FIG. 1****FIG. 2**



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**FIG. 3****FIG. 4**

3/7

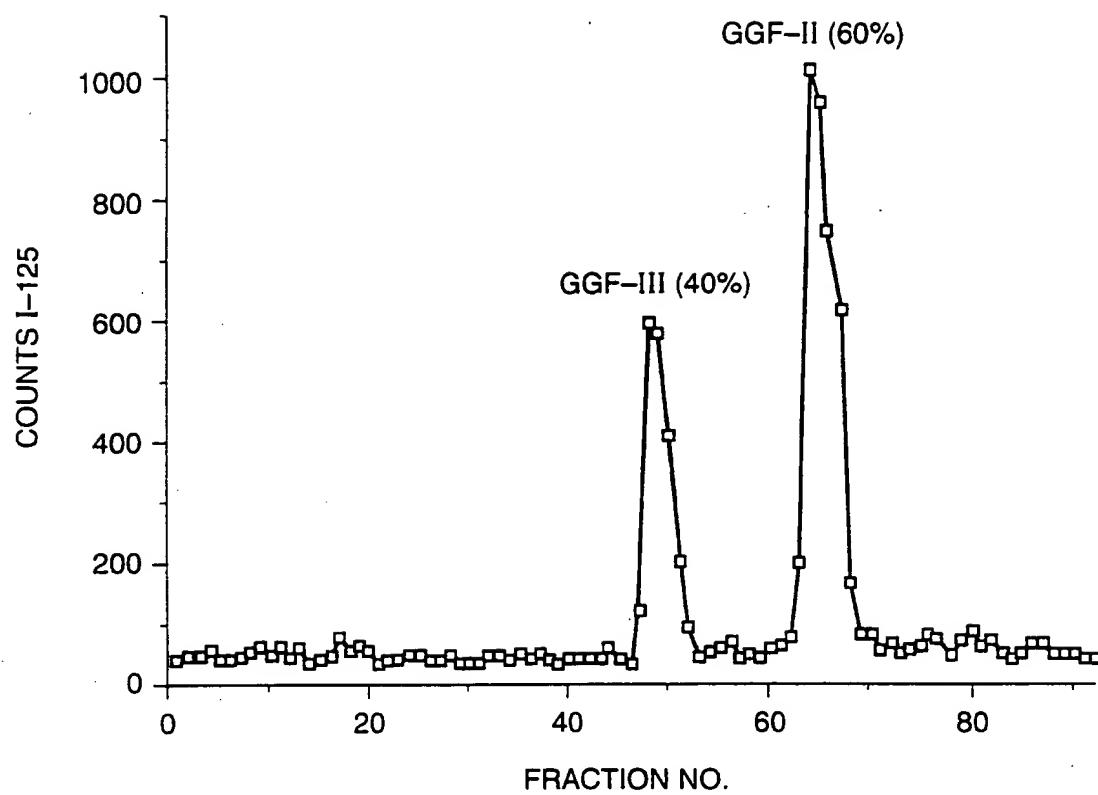
**FIG. 5**

FIG. 6

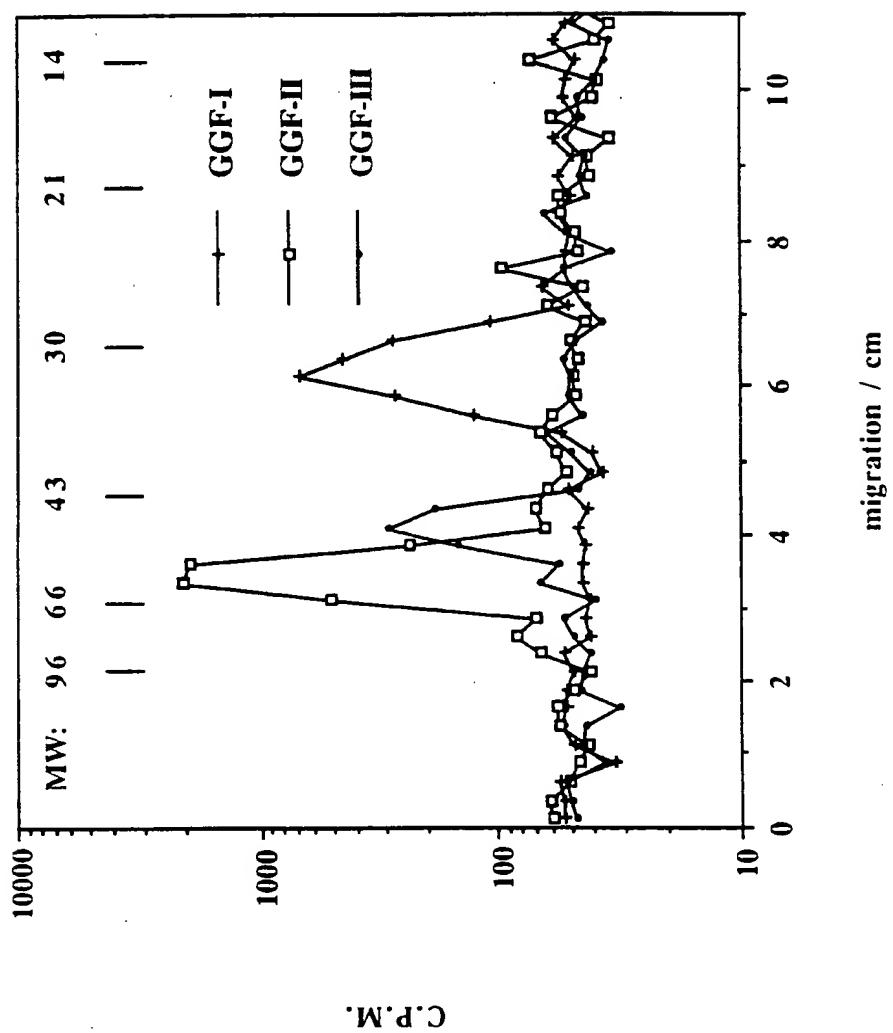
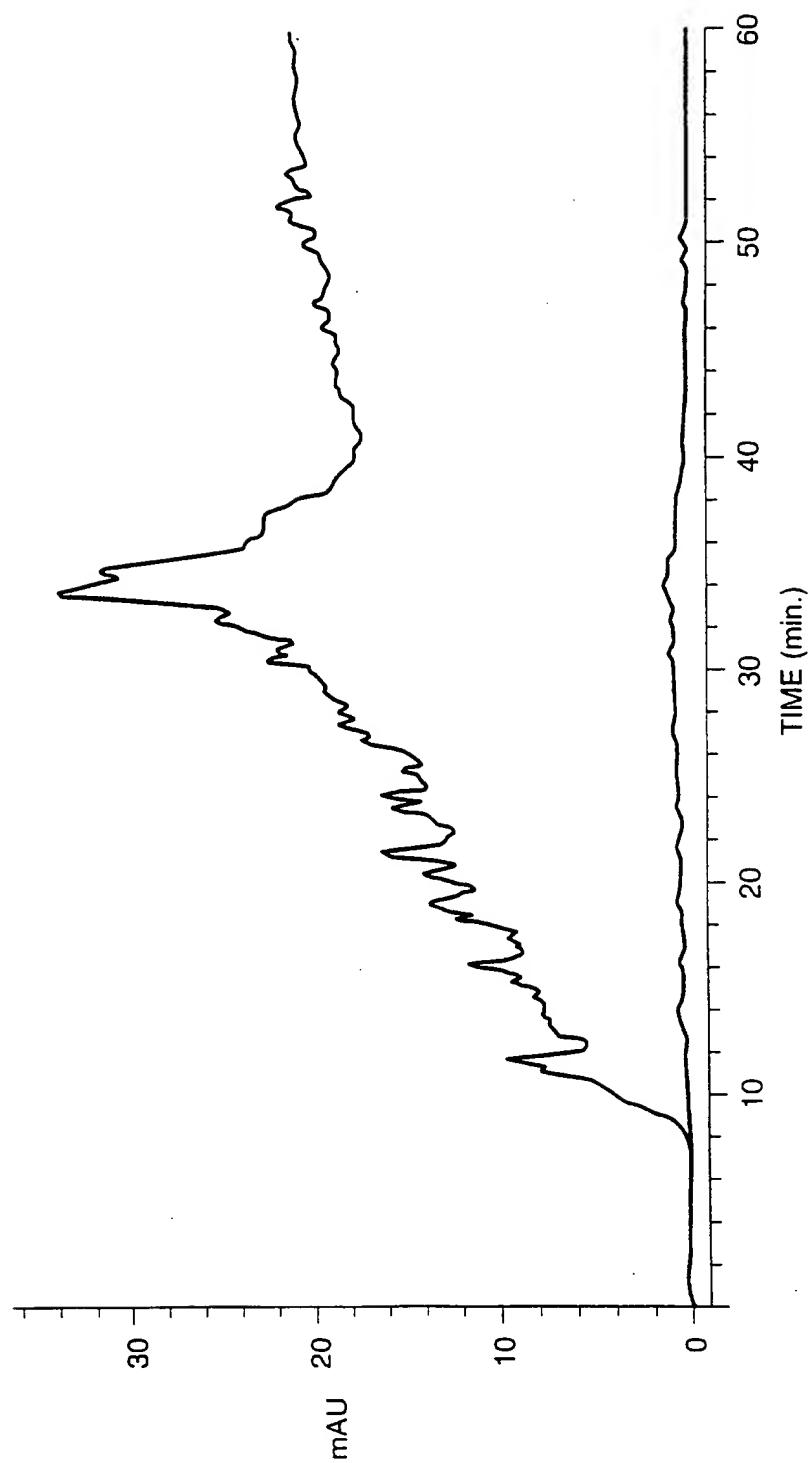
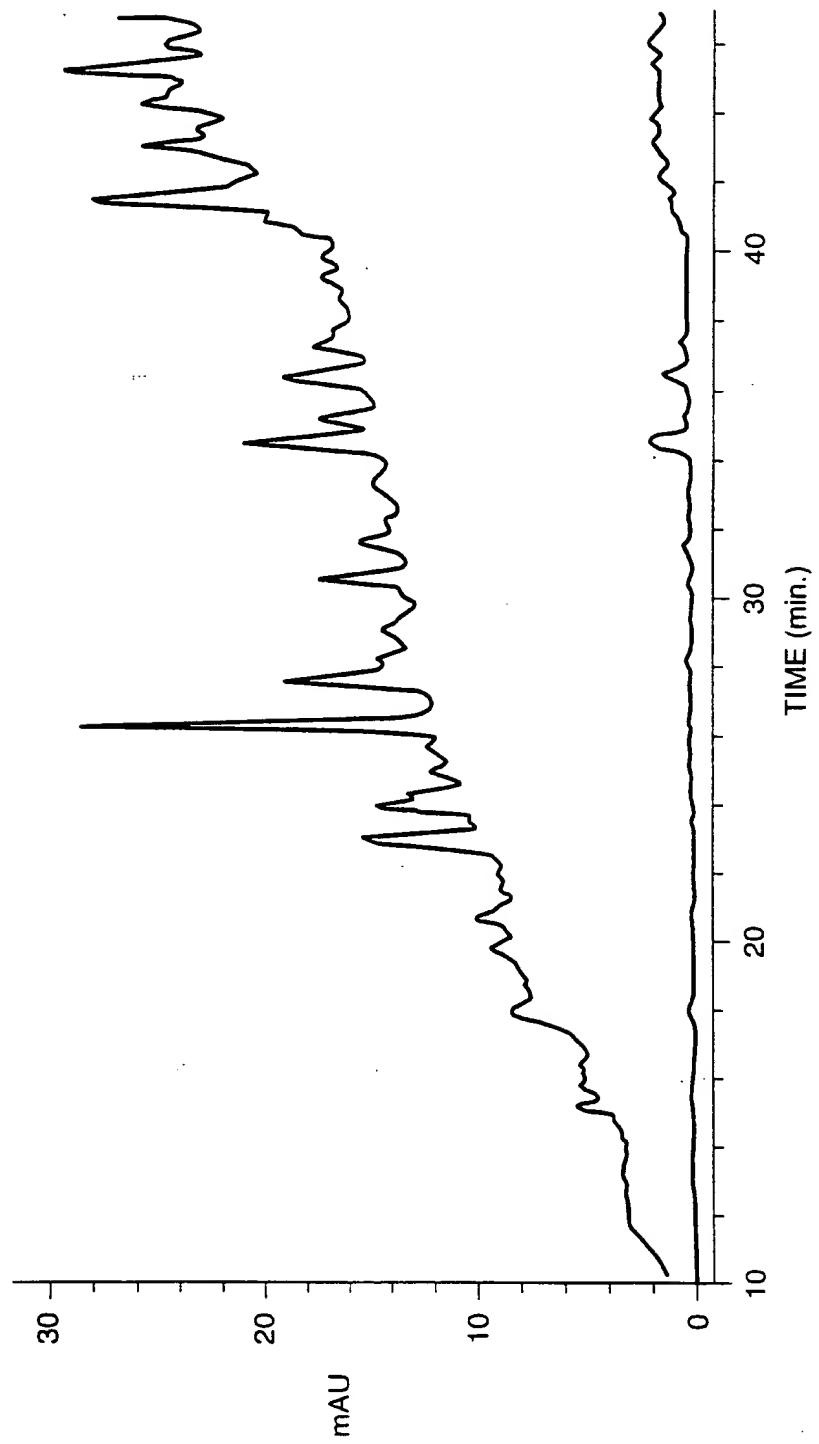


FIG. 7

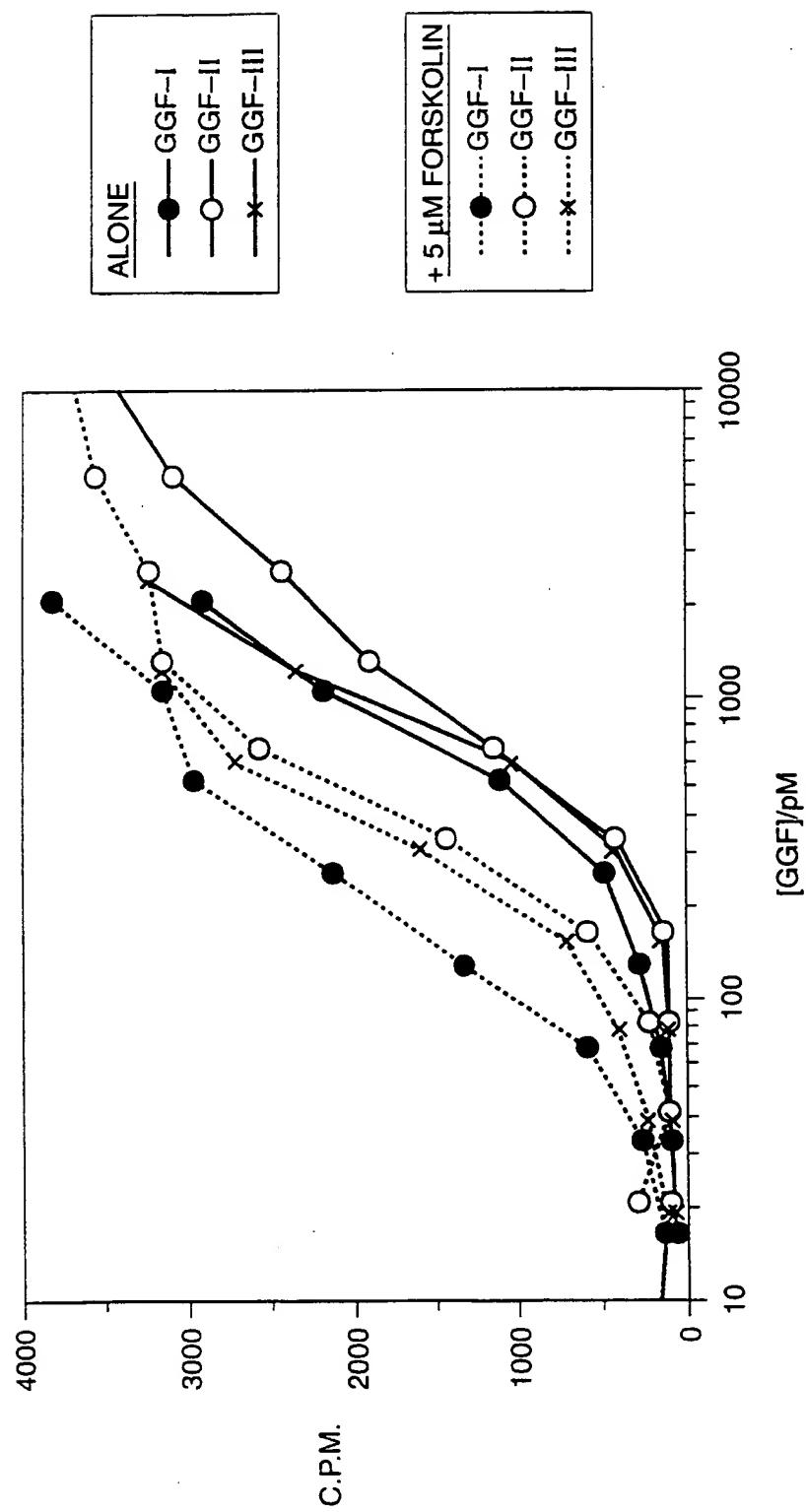


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**FIG. 8****SUBSTITUTE SHEET**

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FIG. 9



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/GB 93/01721

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 5	C07K5/10	C07K7/06	C07K7/08	C07K7/10	C07K15/00
	C12N15/18	C12P21/00	A61K37/02		

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>CELL vol. 69 , 1 May 1992 , CAMBRIDGE, MA US pages 559 - 572</p> <p>D. WEN ET AL. 'Neu Differentiation Factor: A Transmembrane Glycoprotein Containing an EGF Domain and an Immunoglobulin Homology Unit'</p> <p>cited in the application see Discussion on pages 564-568 see figure 3 see Experimental Procedures on pages 568-569</p> <p>---</p> <p>-/-</p>	1-3, 11-15, 21,27, 28,35, 38-40,42

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

- 'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- 'E' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- 'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- 'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- 'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- 'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- 'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- '&' document member of the same patent family

2 Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 December 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

28-01-1994

## Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentiaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

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Fuhr, C

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/GB 93/01721

## C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SCIENCE vol. 256 , 22 May 1992 , LANCASTER, PA US pages 1205 - 1210 W.E. HOLMES 'Identification of Heregulin, a Specific Activator of p185erbB2' cited in the application see figures 2,5 ---	1-3, 11-15, 27,28, 35, 38-40,42
P,X	WO,A,92 20798 (R.L. VANDLEN AND W.E. HOLMES) 26 November 1992  see SEQ ID No. 29 see claims; figure 6; examples ---	1-3, 11-15, 27,28, 35, 38-40,42
P,X	NATURE vol. 362 , 25 March 1993 , LONDON GB pages 312 - 318 M.A. MARCHIONNI ET AL. 'Glial growth factors are alternatively spliced erbB2 ligands expressed in the nervous system' see the whole document ---	1-42
P,X	WO,A,92 18627 (LUDWIG INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH) 29 October 1992 see the whole document ---	1-42
A	JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE vol. 4, no. 1 , January 1984 page 7583 G.E. LEMKE AND J.P. BROCKES 'Identification and Purification of Glial Growth Factor' cited in the application see Discussion on pages 79-83 -----	1-3

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.

PCT/CB93/01721

**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.:

because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Remark : Although claims 19-25, 27, 31 and 40 all completely and 17 partially are directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

2.  Claims Nos.:

because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3.  Claims Nos.:

because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

**Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

**Remark on protest** The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest. No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
Informing patent family members

International application No  
PCT/GB 93/01721

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO-A-9220798	26-11-92	AU-A-	2347492	30-12-92
WO-A-9218627	29-10-92	AU-A-	1450992	17-11-92